CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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		b. De	bordination of esignations of uncertions of uncertions of uncertainty of	mits; .ts; and	r Force (RumAl	F) units;					
		The numbering used in the following report corresponds to the system used in the chart, pages $6,7,8,$ and $9.$									
25X1 25X1 25X1	A.	After the capitulation of Rumania to the Soviet Forces in August 1944, the expected wave of confusion followed. the Spring of 1945 the first date when there was some semblance of organization in the Rumanian Air Force (RumAF). The other status dates in the chart, viz, Fall of 1947, 15 August 1949, and 1 December 1951, indicate the dates of the major reorganizations and expansions in the RumAF.									
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Approved For Release 2003/12/18 : CIA-RDP80-00810A001100260004-7

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- (2) The State Air Sub-Secretariat (Subsecretariatul de Stat al Aerului -- SSA), which existed as a secretariat of the MAN, was eliminated in 1948 and was not replaced by an equivalent office.
- About the Spring of 1945, after participating on the Soviet side (1944-1945) against the Germans, the following RumAF units were dissolved, in accordance with the 1944 armistice terms:

 - 1st Bomber Flotilla (Flotila 1 Bombardament) at Brasov Airfield 2nd Bomber Flotilla (Flotila 2 Bombardament) at Tecuci Airfield
 - 3rd Bomber Flotilla (Flotila 3 Bombardament) at Craiova Airfield
 - Dive-Bomber Group (Grupul Bomb Picaj (Stuka)) at Turda/South Airfield
 - Radio Navigation School (Sc. Radio Chidaj) at Popesti/ Leordeni Airfield

As regards Gen. Gheorghiu ERMIL /Name as given on chart is incorrect; last name is ERMIL; first name is Gheorghiu/, 1944-1945 Commander of the RumAF, he was much criticized by personnel of the RumAF because he ordered, in accordance with 1944 armistice terms, that all Rumanian bomber craft be destroyed. He saw to it that all craft of the above-named units were destroyed "with axes" beyond any further use, rather than disassembling them and saving spare parts.

- (6) The term "Escadra", the US equivalent of Group, was dropped in the Fall of 1947 and replaced by the term "Divizia" (Division).
- (15) The Seaplane Squadron, normally located on the Black Sea coast, specifically on Siut-Ghiol Lake, had, during 1944-1945, been evacuated to Lake Snagov /4448N-2611E7 approximately 20 km. north of Bucharest. The Squadron had seen very little if any action in World War II, its activities being limited to coastal patrol, primarily because of the old and cutmoded equipment, viz., seven to eight Heinkel 114's. In the Spring of 1945, the Squadron returned to Siut-Ghiol Squadron returned to Siut-Ghiol.
- The period beginning in the Fall of 1947 saw the first so-called reorganization of the RumAF; in actuality it was a transition period to further expansion.
 - (22) The Air Force Division replaced and was formed from the Escadras Points (6) and (7). In August or September 1948, it was renamed the 1st Air Division (Divizia 1 Aviatie) with Points (24), (25), and (32) as subordinate units. At the same time, a second division, called the 2nd Air Division (Divizia 2 Aviatie), was formed. Its Hoodswartens was in the called the 2nd Air Division (Divizia 2 Aviatie), was formed. Its Headquarters was in the city of Brasov (Orasul Stalin); it had Points (26) and (31) as subordinate units, Col. (fnu) ZAHARESCU commanding.
 - (26) The (?) Recon. Flotilla was formed and acquired its name in the Fall of 1947 by combining personnel and equipment of units shown at Points (17) and (18).
 - (29) The Pilot Training Center was the same unit as mentioned in Point (10); it was renamed in this period, however, and moved its main headquarters to Zilistea Airfield from Buzau Airfield, utilizing Focsani/South Airfield for flight training only.

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- C. The date of the major reorganization of the RumAF was 15 August 1949, when three primary changes took place:
 - a. The title Flotillas was dropped and replaced by the Soviet nomenclature, Air Regiments (Regimente de Aviatie). (Note: The term Air was dropped by Air Force personnel and was used only in official correspondence. Air Force personnel preferred to use the descriptive terms, such as Fighter Regiment, Assault Regiment, etc.)
 - b. This was also the date when the first Rumanian Air Force bomber unit was officially formed, namely the 6th Bomber Regiment, subordinate to the 2nd Air (Bomber) Division.
 - c. The name of the Rumanian Air Force Command was changed to Military Air Force Command (Comandamentul Fortelor Aeriene Militare -- CFAM) subordinate directly to the Ministry of the Armed Forces (Ministerul Fortelor Armate -- MFA).
 - (37) The 2nd Bomber Division (Divizia 2 (Aviatie) Bombardament), formed 15 August 1949, was the core of the RumAF bomber units; at this stage, it had under its subordination fighter (Point 48) assault (Point 52) and bomber (Point 51) units.
 - (38) These units were both formed on 15 August 1949 from the & 4th Transport Flotilla (Point 32), personnel and equipment
 - (39) being divided between (38) and (39).
 - (40) 5th Recon. Regiment was the new name (as of 15 August 1949) of unit Point (26), which remained unchanged in personnel and equipment.
 - (43) During the Summer of 1950, the Navigator Officer Section (including pilot ground course) of the School at Sibiu was moved to Zilistea Airfield and the Pilot Training Center, Point (47), was renamed Air Cadet School #1 (Scoala de Ofiteri de Aviatie Naviganti No. 1), thus forming an integrated ground and flight school for pilot and navigator cadets at Zilistea. The Mechanical Officers' Training Section at Sibiu was moved from Medias Airfield to the town of Sibiu in the early Fall of 1948, leaving Medias Airfield as the site of Technical NCO Training School only.
 - (45) The Aviation Instruction Center (Centrul de Instructie al Aviatiei) at Tecuci Airfield was formed in the Fall of 1949 and received the entire command personnel and about 70% of the instructors of the old NCO Pilot School, Point (30). After being renamed, this school became the site of the flight, squadron, and regiment commanders' three to six-month courses and, from the Fall of 1950 until March 1952, was the only school in Rumania to give familiarization training on Soviet piston aircraft (TU-2, IL-2, and LA-9) for pilots of Rumanian Air Regiments.
 - (46) The NCO Pilot School (Scoala de Subofiteri Piloti) was formed in the Fall of 1949 with headquarters in the town of Focsani. It used Focsani/South Airfield for flight training. This school was formed with some of the personnel of the former NCO Pilot School at Tecuci Airfield plus some instructor and administrative personnel from the school at Point (47). In the Summer of 1950 this school was renamed Air Cadet School No. 2 (Scoala de Ofiteri de Aviatie Naviganti No. 2) and has since that date offered the two-year pilot training course (ground and flight school).

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(48) Both of these fighter regiments were formed on 15 August 1949, receiving aircraft and personnel from the 1st and 2nd Fighter

- (50) Regiments and also some pilots from the NCO Pilot School, Point (30). /The mass pilot training program, 300 cadets for both schools, began in the Fall of 1947./
- (51) The 6th Bomber Regiment (Regimentul 6 Bombardament) was at the time the first bomber unit of the RumAF. Its personnel was gathered from the other air units, particularly the Transport Regiment, since its pilots had multiple-engine experience. The core of its equipment was the old pre-World War II three-seater biplane single-engine bomber, IAR-39, which carried six 12-kg. bombs, and several HEINKEL 111 aircraft which had been rebuilt as transport planes and were, until March 1952, used as twin-engine trainers.
- (52) The 4th Assault Regiment is actually the new name, as of 15 August 1949, of the old 3rd Assault Flotilla. The 4th Assault Regiment retained the 3rd Assault Flotilla's personnel and equipment, the only change being that of location, in the following sequence: Brasov Airfield, to Galati Airfield, to Craiova Airfield, to Turnisor/Sibiu Airfield. The dates of the moves are indicated on the chart.
- D. The reorganization of 1 December 1951 provided the organizational skeleton for a larger number of air regiments which were to absorb the anticipated and continual expansion of the RumAF, not so much aircraftwise as pilot-wise, because of the approximately 300 pilots who annually graduated from the two air cadet schools.

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(56) The Jet Fighter Division and its two regiments, which may possibly be numbered the 10th and 11th Regiments, were first formed in the Spring of 1951 and were located on Ianca Airfield /#510N-2537E/. Pilots and personnel for the two Jet Fighter Regiments were picked from the politically-reliable personnel of the Piston Fighter Regiments and, before moving to Ianca Airfield, pilots received transitional and refresher training on piston-engine YAK-11's at Ploesti/Targsorul Nou Airfield with the 3rd Fighter Regiment /Foint (50)/.

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(58) The 7th Bomber Division Headquarters at Brasov (town) retained the same internal structure and location as did the 2nd Bomber Division. The 7th Bomber Division received its new title on 1 December 1951. It was also expanded to have two bomber regiments subordinate to it, namely the 6th Bomber Regiment (Point 64) and the 17th Bomber Regiment (Point 70). The 6th Bomber Regiment was formed on 15 August 1949; the 17th Bomber Regiment was formed on 1 December 1951 and was given personnel and equipment by the 6th Bomber Regiment.

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- (59) The 4th Assault Division with Headquarters in the town of Brasov was formed on 1 December 1951 with two assault regiments under its command /Foints (65) and (71) of the chart/. These regiments, both of which were stationed at Turnisor/Sibiu Airfield, were formed by splitting the equipment and personnel of the old 4th Assault Regiment /Foint (52) on the chart/.
- (60) The 1st Fighter Regiment was, until the Summer of 1951, stationed on Popesti/Leordeni Airfield, at which time it was transferred to Bucharest/Clinceni Airfield. The sole occupant of Popesti/Leordeni Airfield was, in the Summer of 1951, an air unit of the Internal Security Forces (Securitatea). This unit had four or five Fiesler Storch German craft and two or three AERO-45, six-passenger twin-engine liaison craft of Czech manufacture.
- (61) See Point (56) above.
- (63) The 8th Transport Regiment and the 9th Liaison Regiment, Point (69), were transferred in June 1951 from Bucharest/Giulesti Airfield to Bucharest/Pipera Airfield. The Bucharest/Pipera Airfield had been vacated in the Spring of 1951 by SAF piston fighters (about 40 YAK-9 type) which moved to Otopeni Airfield to join the SAF jet fighter regiment(s).

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- (67) See Point (56) above.
- The 7th Fighter Regiment at Brasov Airfield was subordinate to the CFAM Headquarters for the period from 1 December 1951 to February 1952, after which date, _______it came under the command of a "fighter division". \(\subseteq See Point (55) \) above.\(7 \)
 - (73) Air Cadet School #1 moved in May 1951 from Zilistea Airfield to Tecuci Airfield; simultaneously, the Aviation Instruction Center, Point (75), moved from Tecuci Airfield to Buzau Airfield. The move was caused by the SAF which, in May 1951, moved its YAK-9 piston fighters (about 60 aircraft) and 10 YAK-11 piston trainers from Buzau Airfield to Zilistea Airfield because Zilistea, located in the country, had fewer obstructions than Buzau Airfield. Air Cadet School #2 at Focsani was unaffected by the above transfers.

Enclosures

Flow Chart of Changes in Rumanian Air Order of Battle (AOB) and Unit Designations from Spring 1945 to March 1952







